BUZHEVICH, G.A

BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.

Elimination of water through freezing and destruction of concrete laid during freezing weather. Trudy NIIZHB no.1:5-13 '57.
(Concrete) (MIRA 11:1)

BUZHEVICH

BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk.

[redacted] Evaporation of water from concrete. Trudy NIIZHB no.1:14-30 '57.
(Concrete) (MIRA 11:1)

BUZHEVICH G.A

BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk.

An inadequate book ("Large blocks" by N.P. Maksimovskii. Reviewed by G.A. Buzhevich). Prom.koop. no.11:48- 3 of cover N '57.
(MIRA 10:12)
(Building blocks)

BUZHEVICH, G., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMEYKO, V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Lightweight materials based on coarse porous concretes. Stroi. mat. 4 no.12:12-14 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Lightweight concrete)

BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Possibility of improving concrete quality after its drying in the early age. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.6:232-234 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Concrete)

MIRONOV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASNYY, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALININA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHAVIN, B.N., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Instruction on autoclave hardening of concrete products made with solid and porous aggregates] Instruktsiia po avtoklavnoi obrabotke izdelii iz betonov na plotnykh i poristykh zapolniteliakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 25 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Laboratoriya yacheistykh i legkikh betonov i uskorennogo tverdeniya betona Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for all except Khavin, Borovnev).
(Autoclaves) (Concrete products)

MIRONOV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PONASYUZHENKOV, Ya.D., inzh.. Prinimali uchastiye: ELINZON, M.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHTEYN, Ya.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KLIMOVA, G.D., red.izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn.red.

[Instructions for selecting mixes and making keramsit concrete] Ukazaniia po podboru sostava i prigotovleniiu keramzitobetona. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 30 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov). 3. Laboratoriya legkikh zapolniteley Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta novykh stroitel'nykh materialov (for Elinzon, Shteyn). 4. Laboratoriya yacheistykh i legkikh betonov i uskorennogo tverdeniya betona Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona (for Buzhevich, Ponasyuzhenkov).

(Lightweight concrete)

SKRAMTAYEV, B., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BUZHEVICH, G., kand.tekhn.
nauk

Coarse porous concrete. Stroitel' no.11:23,29 N '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Lightweight concrete)

BUZHEVICH, Grigoriy Abramovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; FINK, Lazar' Yegudovich, inzh.; OGIYEVICH, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; NIKITIN, A.G., inzh., red.; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Equipment of plants manufacturing large lightweight-concrete products] Oborudovanie zavodov krupnykh legkobetonnykh izdelii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960. 174 p. (MIRA 13:12)

(Concrete plants--Equipment and supplies)

BUZHEVICH G. A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5347

Baranov, Anatoliy Timofeyevich, and Grigoriy Abramovich Buzhevich, Candidates of Technical Sciences

Zolobeton; yacheistyy i plotnyy (Cinder Concrete, Porous and Solid) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1960. 222 p. 5,500 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): S. A. Mironov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: I. L. Glezarova; Tech. Ed.: E. M. El'kina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical and economic personnel in construction and related industries.

COVERAGE: The authors generalize the experience gained in the manufacture and applications of various kind of porous and solid cinder concretes as well as the results of the investigations they carried out at the NIIZhB ASiA SSSR (Scientific Research Institute of Concrete and Reinforced Concrete of the Academy of Construction and Architecture USSR). The properties of porous and solid cinder

Card 1/8

concrete and of cinders obtained from fuel at electric power stations are discussed in detail. Requirements for materials used in production of cinder concretes are given. The manufacture of large porous cinder concrete structures with and without autoclave treatment is described. Attention is given to the planning and designing of cinder-concrete plants and to their technical and econimic indices. The authors thank the personnel of the Laboratory for Porous and Lightweight Concretes and Accelerated Hardening of Concrete of NIIZhB ASiA SSSR. Ch. I was written jointly; A. T. Baranov wrote Chs. II and III; and G. A. Buzhevich, Chs. IV, V, and VI. No personalities are mentioned. There are 81 references: 71 Soviet, 9 English, and 1 Hungarian.

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Ch. I. Materials used in Manufacturing Porous and Solid Cinder Concretes 5
1. [Various kinds of] cinders 5
Classification of cinders 5

Card ~~2/8~~

BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Problems in the technology of concrete. Bet. i zhel.-bet.
no.2:95-96 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Concrete)

LAPIN, V.V., doktor geol.-miner.nauk; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

"Using slags as aggregates for lightweight concretes" by M.P. Elinzon. Reviewed by V.V.Lapin, G.A.Buzhevich. Bet.i zhel.-bet. no.7:336-337 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Slag) (Lightweight concrete)

BUZHEVICH, ~~G.A.,~~ kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KLIMOVA, G.D., red. izd-va; IGNAT'YEVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Instructions for manufacturing lightweight concretes using artificial porous aggregates and hardened "porized" cement] Instruktsii po izgotovleniiu legkikh betonov na iskusstvennykh poristykh zapolniteliakh s porizovannym tsementnym kamnem. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 21 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo.

(Lightweight concrete)

BENENSON, O.Ye.; KISELEV, N.G.; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; FEDOROVA, T.N., red. izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Using pulverized ashes from Thermal Electric Station in producing building materials] Ispol'zovanie pylevidnoi zoly TETs dlia proizvodstva stroitel'nykh materialov; opyt stroitelei Angarska. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 84 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Angarsk--Building materials industry) (Ashes (Technology))

MIRONOV, S.A., prof.; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Development of cinder concrete construction in the Soviet Union. Mat. po ist. stroi. tekh. no.1:164-192 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Lightweight concrete)

BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKRAMBAYEV, B.G., prof., red.;
CHERKINSKAYA, R.L., red.izd-va; SHERSTNEVA, N.V., tekhn.red.

[Studies of coarse-pored concrete based on porous aggregates]
Issledovaniia po krupnoporistomu betony na poristykh zapolniteliakh.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam,
1962. 129 p. (Akademiia stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.
Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo, no.12). (MIRA 15:8)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury
SSSR (for Skramtayev).

(Lightweight concrete)

BUZHEVICH, G.A.

FRENKEL', I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIRONOV, S.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; BARANOV, A.T., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MIKHAYLOV, K.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MULIN, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHAYDUKOV, G.K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KORNEV, N.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; TESLER, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; BERDICHEVSKIY, G.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; VASIL'YEV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; LYUDKOVSKIY, I.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SVETOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHINENKOV, Yu.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELOBROVYY, [illegible].K., inzh.; KLEVTSOV, V.A., inzh.; DOBROMYSLOV, N.S., arkh.; DESOV, A.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; LITVER, S.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; PISHCHIK, M.A., inzh.; SKLYAR, B L., inzh.; POPOV, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEKRASOV, K.D., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; MILOVANOV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; TAL', K.E., kand. tekhn. nauk; KALATUROV, B.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KARTASHOV, K.N., red.; MAKARICHEV, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; YAKUSHEV, A.A., inzh., nauchnyy red.; BEGA, B.A., red. izd-va; NAUMOVA, G.D., tekhn. red.

[Reinforced concrete products; present state and prospects for development]Zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii; sostoianie i perspektivy razvitiia. Pod obshchei red. K.N.Kartashova i V.V.Makaricheva. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1962. 279 p.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Continued on next card)

FRENKEL',I.M.---(continued) Card 2.

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Kartashov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov). 4. Gosudarstvennyy institut tipovogo proyektirovaniya i tekhnicheskikh issledovaniy (for Berdichevskiy, Vasil'yev, Lyudkovskiy, Svetov, Chinenkov, Belobrovyy, Klevtsov, Dobromyslov). 4. Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut (for Desov, Litver, Pishchik).

(Precast concrete)

ARAKELYAN, Amazasp Aleksandrovich; MIRONOV, S.A., prof., retsenzent; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ATSAGORTSYAN, Z.A., red.; ARUTYUNYAN, S.B., red. izd-va; AKHIRYAN, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Lightweight concretes for large wall blocks made with tuff and pumice aggregates]Legkie betony dlia krupnykh stenovykh blokov na tufovykh i pemzovykh zapolniteliakh. Erevan, Armianskoe gos. izd-vo, 1962. 139 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Mironov).

(Concrete walls) (Lightweight concrete)

BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KORNEV, N.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
SOKOL'SKIY, I.I., red.izd-va; KOMAROVSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Keramzit-reinforced concrete] Keramzito-zhelezobeton. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 235 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Reinforced concrete)

SIMONOV, M.Z., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SHITOVA, L.N., red.

[Instructions for manufacturing elements from lightweight concrete using natural porous aggregates] Instruktsiia po izgotovleniiu izdelii iz legkikh betonov na estestvennykh poristykh zapolniteliakh. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 86 p. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Armenian S.S.R. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva.

(Aggregates (Building materials))

PONASYUZHENKOV, Ya.D., inzh.; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; CHERKINSKAYA, R.L., red.izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, T.N., tekhn.red.

[Study of the properties of keramzit concrete] Issledovanie svoistv keramzitobetona. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 129 p. (Akademiia stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut betona i zhelezobetona. Nauchnye soobshcheniia, no.13). (MIRA 16:12)

MIRONOV, S.A., prof.; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Results of concreting in regions of dry and hot climates in the U.S.S.R. Trudy NIIZHB no.32:137-152 '63.

(MIRA 17:1)

BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Shorter cycle of thermal treatment for coarse-pored concrete.
Bet. i zhel.-bet. 9 no.3:118-123 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Precast concrete—Curing)

RUDNAI, D'yula [Rudnai, Gyula]; MASLOBOYSHCHIKOVA, V.M.[translator]; BUZHEVICH, G.A.,kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; NIKOLAYEVA, N.M., red.

[Lightweight concrete] Legkii beton. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 239 p. (MIRA 17:6)

BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.; ZAIONCHKOVSKIY, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn. red.

[Instructions for manufacturing large products from foamed slag concrete] Instruktsiia po izgotovleniiu krupnorazmernykh izdelii iz termozitobetona (shlakopemzobetona). Moskva, Izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., 1964. 51 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona.

BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MESHCHERYAKOVA, I.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Inter-republic technical specifications for arbolit] Mezhrespublikanskie tekhnicheskie usloviia na arbolit Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 19 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov.

BUZHEVSKAYA, T.I. [Buzhiievs'ka, T.I.]; PROSKURYAKOVA, N.B.; GORBOVETS', L.A.
[Horbovets', L.A.]

Congenital toxoplasmosis. Ped., akush. i gin. 23 no.3:38-41 '61.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Kiyevskiy institut infektsionnykh bolezney AMN SSSR (direktor - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. I.L.Bogdanov [Bohdanov, I.L.]), detskiy dom No.3 (glavnyy vrach - R.P.Kiyashko).
(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

BUZHIK, P. K., BARKHIN, M. G., VARGAZIN, B. N,, KUDRYAVTSEV, I. N., KUT'YENKOV, A. A.,
LALETIN, N. V., MORIN, A. I., PANGKSEN, A. I. and SYSOYEV, YE. V. (Maj. Gen.)

"Table of Contents of the Book, Military Engineering", Voyenno-inzhebernoye Gosudarstvennoye izdatel'stvo stroitel'noy literatury, 1946.

TABCON W-16541, 27 Jan 1951

BUZHIN, A.I., nachal'nik elektrostantsii.

Reconstructing the PMR-V furnace. Energetik 1 no.7:12-14 D '53.
(MLRA 6:12)
(Furnaces)

DENISENKO, A.P., inzh.; BUZHIN, N.K., inzh.

Mechanized picking out of rock from coal. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.2:17-19 F '59.
(MIRA 12:3)

1. Dongiprouglemash.
(Coal preparation--Equipment and supplies)

BUZHIN, N.K. inzh.; KALITIN, L.A., inzh.

Finishing grinding mill for rubble and limestone quarries. Stroi.mat. 7 no.2 : 26-27 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Crushing machinery)

Buzhini

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Synthetic Polymers, Plastics. H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 16, 1958, 55717

Author : Mikhalku, Buzhini
Inst : -
Title : Application of Radio Isotopes in Plastic and Glass Technology.

Orig Pub : Ind. Usoara, 1957, 4, No 2, 68-72

Abstract : The action of radio isotope radiation on monomers and polymers is described, as well as the application of radioactive isotopes in rubber vulcanization, polymerization of polyvinyl chloride, in the studies of the effect of sodium hydroxide on glass, in the systematic investigation on Ca and Pb silicates, in the determination of B in glass, in devices used to determine and regulate the charge level in glass furnaces.

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33

PURIN',B. [Purins,B.] (Riga); LABLAIKS, G. (Riga); BUZHINSKA, V. (Riga)

Electrodeposition of zinc from acid ammonium chloride electrolytes.
Vestis Latv ak no.2:123-128 '60. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR, Institut khimii.
(Zinc) (Amonium chloride) (Electrolytes)

BUZHINSKAYA A.V.

~~KABANOV, B. N.~~

5(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2216

Soveshchaniye po elektrokhimii. 4th, Moscow, 1956.

Trudy...; [sbornik] (Transactions of the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1959. 868 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk.

Editorial Board: A.N. Frumkin (Resp. Ed.) Academician, O.A. Yesin, Professor; S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary), B.N. Kabanov, Professor, S.I. Zhdanov (Resp. Secretary); B.N. Kabanov, Professor; Ya. M. Kolotyrkin, Doctor of Chemical Sciences; V.V. Losev, P.D. Lukovtsev, Professor; Z.A. Solov'yeva; V.V. Stender, Professor; and G.M. Florianovich; Ed. of Publishing House: N.G. Yegorov; Tech. Ed.: T.A. Prusakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemical and electrical engineers, physicists, metallurgists and researchers interested in various aspects of electrochemistry.

COVERAGE: The book contains 127 of the 138 reports presented at the Fourth Conference on Electrochemistry sponsored by the Department of Chemical Sciences and the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR. The collection pertains to different branches of electrochemical kinetics, double layer theories and galvanic processes in metal electrodepositon and industrial electrolysis. Abridged discussions are given at the end of each division. The majority of reports not included here have been published in periodical literature. No personalities are mentioned. References are given at the end of most of the articles.

Transactions of the Fourth Conference (Cont.) SOV/2216

Smirnov, M.V., and L.D. Yushina (Uralskiy filial AN SSSR-Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Cathodic Processes During the Precipitation of Thorium From Fused Electrolytes 348

Gul'din, I.T., and A.V. Buzhinskaya (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov-State Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals). Mechanism of the Reduction of Galena From Suspensions in Fused Mixtures of Magnesium and Sodium Chlorides at a Liquid-Lead Cathode 352

Panchenko, I.D. (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR-Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR). Equation for a Polarographic Wave at Solid Electrodes in Fused Salts 355

Chovnyk, N.G. (Aviatsionnyy institut Kuybyshev-Aviation Institute, Kuybyshev). Some Problems of the Polarography of Fused Electrolytes 358

Vaysburd, S. Ye., and V.L. Kheyfets (Gosudarstvennyy institut

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State Institute for the [illegible] Nickel Industry). Decomposition Voltage and Properties of Slags Used in Nonferrous Metallurgy 362

Discussion [V.P. Mashovets and contributing authors] 365

PART V. THE ELECTRODEPOSITION OF METALS 369

Kaishev, R. [illegible] (Physical Institute of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences). Spiral Growth and Overvoltage During the Electrocrystallization of Silver 371

Bockris, J. O'M., U. Mil, and B.E. Conway (U.S.A.). Determination of Faraday Impedance at Solid Electrodes and Phases Which Determine Rate During the Electrodeposition of Copper 380

Vargramyan, A.T. Nonhomogeneity of an Electrode Surface and

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the Mechanism of the Electrodeposition of Metals 395

Polukarov, Yu. M., and K.M. Gorbunova (Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, USSR). Some Theoretical Problems on the Electrocrystallization of Alloys 40

5.1310

77645
SOV/80-33-2-20/52

AUTHORS: Gul'din, I. T., Buzhinskaya, A. V., Barseg'yan, V. P., Ruppul', V. K.

TITLE: Electrolysis of Lead Concentrates in Molten Salts

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 378-383 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors developed and tested an electrolyzer for electrolysis of galenite in molten equimolar mixture of sodium and potassium chlorides. The mechanism of the process was studied earlier (Gul'din, I. T., Buzhinskaya, A. V., Transactions of 4th Conference on Electrochemistry at the Academy of Sciences, USSR in 1959). The electrolyzer is shown in Fig. A.

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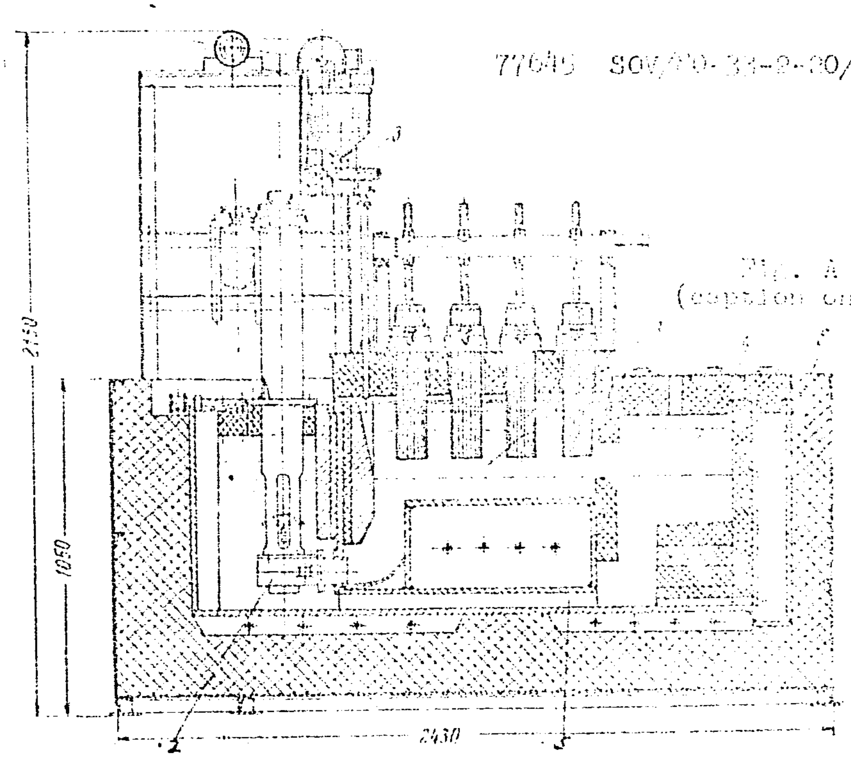

Fig. A
(caption on next card)

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Electrolysis of Lead Concentrates in Molten Salts

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Fig. A. Schematic diagram of the electrolyzer. (1) Cathode (continuously flowing liquid lead); (2) centrifugal drowned pump; (3) feeder for mixture of liquid concentrate and molten electrolyte; (4) receiving tank; (5) canal for return of the circulating metal to the pump); (6) outlet canal for the generated metal. (Abstracter's Note: No units for the dimensions shown are given in the article.)

At present, a modified scheme is used, constructed for 1,500 amperes. From 750 to 1,500 amp (1,040 amp average) were used, depending upon the voltage and temperature. It had 4 graphitized anodes of 100 mm diam and a flowing lead cathode with a surface area of about 1,500 cm^2. The voltage was varied from 7 to 11 v. Temperature of electrolyte was 690-730°. Separation of metal from the slime takes place in receiver 4, from which the floating slime is unloaded

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with a scumming pan. The slime is leached with water (to dissolve the electrolyte salts which then are regenerated by evaporation of water), screened for lead spatters, and passed through a cyclone-type separator ("hydrocyclon") for additional separation of metallic sand and beads. The tailings are further separated on the concentration table. Anodic sulfur is burned in the receiver to SO_2, which is removed by forced draft. Lead yield is 96-97%. Tables 1 and 2 give detailed yield data for the process. Metallic ingredients more electropositive than lead (gold, silver, and bismuth) are reduced and generated along with the lead, while iron, copper, zinc, cadmium, and other metals and oxides are left in the slime. For increased yields of lead, zinc, and other metals, the authors recommend roasting the slime at 500° in a chlorinating atmosphere (before leaching) with subsequent leaching with a weakly acid (3 g/l

Electrolysis of Lead Concentrates in Molten Salts

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Table 1. Balance of lead in production of lead from sulfide concentrate by electrolysis in molten salts. (1) Material; (2) quantity (kg); (3) content of lead; (4) in %; (5) in kg; (6) distribution (%); (7) expenditure; (8) concentrate; (9) electrolyte; (10) total; (11) yield; (12) Metal--in form of: (13) ingots; (14) spatters; (15) sand and beads from the hydrocyclone; (16) table concentrates; (17) waste products--in form of : (18) intermediates; (19) table tailings; (20) table slime; (21) deviation.

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Electrolysis of Lead Concentrates in Molten Salts

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1	2	3		6
		4	5	
7				
8	832.0	71.76	597.0	100
9	156.0	—	—	—
10	—	—	597.0	100
11				
12	—	—	578.29	96.866
13	—	—	528.0	88.5
14	23.66	81.7	19.35	3.24
15	34.4	75.8	26.1	4.316
16	8.32	59.1	4.84	0.81
17	173.82	—	19.08	3.196
18	3.57	16.6	0.59	0.099
19	2.15	13.4	0.29	0.049
20	168.1	10.8	18.2	3.048
	—	—	—0.37	—0.062
	10		597.0	100

Card 6/9

Electrolysis of Lead Concentrates in Molten Salts

77645
SOV/80-33-2-20/52

Table 2. Chemical composition of starting, intermediate, and final products in production of lead from its concentrate by electrolysis in molten salts in a semi-plant electrolyzer. (a) Products; (b) chemical composition (in %); (1) concentrate; (2) lead; (3) sands from the hydrocyclone; (4) table concentrate; (5) table intermediates; (6) table tailings; (7) table slime.

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Table 2 on next card.

Electrolysis of Lead Concentrates in Molten Salts

77645
SOV/80-33-2-20/52

Table 2.

a	b													
	Pb	Fe	Cu	Zn	Bi	Sb	As	Sn	Cd	Ag	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S
1	71.75	3.66	0.32	2.96	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16.98
2	99.85	—	0.041	0.001	0.018	0.001	0.001	0.001	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	—
3	75.8	15.19	0.12	1.03	0.04	0.004	0.006	not found	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.11	2.27	1.68
4	59.1	19.66	0.17	2.64	0.03	0.014	0.008		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.31
5	16.6	20.34	0.36	7.84	0.008	0.005	0.005		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	13.35	15.41	0.59	6.81	0.006	[illegible]	0.005	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	10.8	16.2	0.94	9.47	0.006	0.006	0.003	—	0.02	0.01	1.55	2.86	[illegible]	[illegible]

of H_2SO_4) solution, followed by leaching in solution of chlorides. Copper and cadmium are precipitated by cementation and zinc by hydrolysis of the acidic solution, while lead, precipitated from the latter solution, is returned to the electrolyzer as lead

Card 8/9

Electrolysis of Lead Concentrates in Molten Salts

77645
SOV/80-33-2-20/52

sulfate. Electrolyte composed from sodium chloride and sulfate was tested. It has advantages in cost and safety: With no KCl, less power is used due to higher electric conductivity; and no free chlorine is evolved on the anode in starting the electrolyzer and in case of accidental interruption in feed. There are 1 figure; 2 tables; and 6 references, 2 Soviet, 1 German, 2 U.K., 1 U.S. The U.K. and U.S. references are: C. B. Richardson, Bl. Inst. Min. and Metall., December 1936, January, August 1937; A. W. Schlechten Eng. and Min. J., 150, 112-116 (1949); B. R. Njhawen, Eastern Met. Rev., 111, 27, 636 (1955).

SUBMITTED: January 26, 1959

Card 9/9

GUL'DIN, I.T.; BUZHINSKAYA, A.V.; BESOLOV, A.F.

Preparation of calcium babbits and addition alloys by the electrolysis of fused salts on a movable lead cathode. TSvet. met. 33 no.6:61-69 Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Gintsvetmet.
(Babbit metal) (Electrometallurgy)

0

GUL'DIN, I.T.; BUZHINSKAYA, A.V.

Wettability of some minerals by lead under a layer of fused salts. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.11:2603-2606 N '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Lead)

GUL'DIN, I.T.; YEGOROV, A.M.; BUZHINSKAYA, A.V.

Decomposition voltage of natural sulfides of some metals and of sodium sulfide in fused salts. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no. 12:2674-2680 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Sulfides) (Electromotive force)

BUZHINSKAYA, A.V.; VERESHCHAGIN, S.M.; SYTINSKIY, I.A.

Effect of hydrazide poisoning on the γ-aminobutyric acid content in the brain. Vest.LGU 18 no.3:140-142 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(HYDRAZIDES) (BUTYRIC ACID) (BRAIN)

GUL'DIN, I.T.; BUZHINSKAYA, A.V.; DAVYDOV, A.M.

Simultaneous recording of thermograms and polutherms of electric conductance of a melt on a Kurnakov pyrometer. Zhur. neorg. khim. 8 no.8:1995-1997 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov, Moskva.

(Fused salts—Electric properties) (Pyrometry)

GUL'DIN, I.T.; BUZHINSKAYA, A.V.

Potentials of the cathodic decompostion of heavy metal sulfides in fused salts. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.10:2249-2256 O '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

GUL'DIN, I.T.; BUZHINSKAYA, A.V.

Anodic process during the discharge of sulfate ions from fused salts on a carbon anode. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.6:716-719 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

GUL'DIN, I.T.; BUZHINSKAYA, A.V.

Study of the reciprocal system $Na, K \| Cl, SO_4$ by the methods of thermal analysis and electroconductivity. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.4:778-786 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

ANDRONNIKOV, K.S.; BALAKOV, V.V.; BUZHINSKIY, A.N.; BURAGO, A.N.; VEYTMAN, L.A.; VISHNEVSKIY, A.A.; VOLOSOV, D.S.; GASSOVSKIY, L.N., professor; GERSHUN, A.A., professor; YEL'YASHEVICH, M.A.; YEVSTROP'YEV, K.S.; GUREVICH, M.M., professor; KOLYADIN, A.I.; KORYAKIN, B.M.; KURITSKIY, A.L.; PAPIYANTS, K.A.; PROKOF'YEV, V.K., professor; PUTSEYKO, Ye.K.; REZUNOV, M.A.; RITYN', N.E., SAVOST'YANOVA, M.V., professor; SEVCHENKO, A.N.; SENNOV, N.I.; STOZHAROV, A.I.; FAYERMAN, G.P., professor; FEOFILOV, P.P.; TSAREVSKIY, Ye.N., professor; CHEKHMATAYEV, D.P.; YUDIN, Ye.F.; KAVRAYSKIY, V.V., professor; VAVILOV, S.I., akademik, redaktor

[Optics in military science] Optika v voennom dele; sbornik statei. Pod red. S.I.Vavilova i M.V.Savost'ianovoi. Izd. 3-e, zanovo perer. i dop. Moskva. Vol.2. 1948. 387 p. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. 2. Sostaviteli - sotrudniki Gosudarstvennogo Opticheskogo instituta (for all except Vavilov and Kavrayskiy) 3. Voyenno-morskaya akademiya (for Kavrayskiy)
(Optics)

BUZHINSKIY, A.N.

Precision of range finders used for photographic purposes. Opt.-mekh. prom. 25 no.4:14-19 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Range finding) (Photography--Apparatus and supplies)

S/051/62/012/003/005/016
E202/E192

AUTHORS: Buzhinskiy, I.M., and Bodrova, N.I.

TITLE: Spectral studies of glasses coloured with CdS and CdS·CdSe

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.3, 1962, 387-395

TEXT: Absorption and luminescence spectra of specially prepared 16 glasses of the same basic composition but with different Cd, S and Se contents were studied within the region of 300-700 $m\mu$. Before thermal treatment Cd content varied from 0.17 to 0.65%; S from 0.03 to 0.30%; and Se, which was present in 12 glasses only, from 0.05 to 0.26%. The compositions were distributed on both sides of the stoichiometric requirements to combine S and Se. The glasses were subject to thermal treatments ranging from 540 to 640 °C, and a duration of 24 to 100 hours. The lowest temperature corresponded to the first appearance of colour. The absorption spectra were measured on spectrophotometer Cф-4 (SF-4), using samples of approximately 10, 1 and 0.2 mm thickness. The luminescence spectra were measured at ambient

Card 1/3

Spectral studies of glasses ... S/051/62/012/003/005/016
E202/E192

temperatures only with the excitation by the 365 mμ Hg line, using a spectrometric arrangement as described by B.S. Netsorent and V.P. Klochkov (Ref.32: Izv.AN SSSR, ser.fiz., v.20, 1956, 601). All the luminescence spectra showed a bell-like shape and all the absorption spectra showed an increase in the shortwave region; however, the long wave branch varied considerably according to the thermal treatment and the relative pigment content. These changes, and the corresponding changes in the luminescence spectra were ascribed to the changes in the colour centres. At low temperatures the CdS or CdS.Se pigments were segregated as a molecular dispersion which, with the increase of its concentration, was introducing an increasing number of absorbing centres; when the temperature was raised to 560-580 °C the glass was supersaturated with the pigment and the latter would fall out as a crystallite. Furthermore, other complex changes in the spectra were thought to be due to the inadequate Cd content to combine all the S and Se atoms. The latter were introducing the impurity levels which could be accounted for in terms of the solid state physics.

Card 2/3

Spectral studies of glasses ...

S/051/62/012/003/005/016
E202/E192

There are 6 figures and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1961

Card 3/3

BUZHINSKIY, I. M.; KIRILLOVA, I. I.

"Optical method of studying structural changes in glasses of LiO_2-Al_2O_3-SiO_2 system mineralized by titanium dioxide."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad, 16-21 Mar 64.

BUZHINSKIY, I. M.; KHOMYAKOV, A. N.; SABAYEVA, Ye. M.

"Investigation of structural changes in glasses and glass-ceramic materials by various methods."

report submitted for 4th All-Union Conf on Structure of Glass, Leningrad, 16-21 Mar 64.

ACCESSION NR: AT4019302 S/0000/63/003/001/0127/0137

AUTHOR: Buzhinskiy, I. M.; Sabayeva, Ye. I.; Khomyakov, A. N.

TITLE: Variation in the physical properties of glasses of the lithium oxide - alumina - silica system mineralized with titanium dioxide during thermal treatment.

SOURCE: Simpozium po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. Leningrad, 1962. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye, vy*p. 1: Katalizirovannaya kristallizatsiya stekla (vitreous state, no. 1: Catalyzing crystallization of glass): Trudy* simpoziuma, v. 3, no. 1. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 127-137, insert between p. 128-129

TOPIC TAGS: glass, glass physical property, thermal treatment, eucryptite, spodumene, glass crystallization, titanium dioxide

ABSTRACT: Glasses having different compositions in the spodumene range were subjected to thermal treatment over a temperature range of 550-900C for a period of 1-500 hours. The optical properties, the coefficients of thermal expansion and elongation, and for some glasses, the volumetric resistance, dielectric loss, glass transition temperature, softening temperature and chemical stability were determined by different instruments. The processes in glasses mineralized with titanium dioxide are explained in detail on the basis of the experimental data obtained. During the thermal treatment all processes in these glasses

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4019302

are divided into three periods and two narrow transition zones separating these periods from one another. Period I is characterized by the fact that the crystalline phase is missing, but the glass separates into two phases with the formation and growth of minute glass droplets of the composition which the crystals formed subsequently in the transition region will have. Structural changes also occur in titanium oxide and other elements of varying valency. In the first transition zone the liquefied glass droplets crystallize. In Period II, the material consists of glass and β-eucryptite crystals. Their growth and the structural changes in the titanium compounds continue. In the second transition zone, the β-eucryptite and spodumene crystals are rearranged due to the glassy silica with a corresponding increase in the total percentage of crystalline phase. In Period III the material consists of spodumene and a small amount of glass. The complex crystallization processes are now practically terminated. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 17May63 DATE ACQ: 21Nov63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 12871-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WH

ACC NR: AP6002841 SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/60/000/001/0012/0014

AUTHOR: Buzhinskiy, I. M.

49
46
B

ORG: none

TITLE: New types of optical glass 15,44 in the light crown category

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1960, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: optic glass, glass property, thermal expansion, UV optic material, refractive index

ABSTRACT: The paper is a report on new types of light crown glass developed by the author and others in 1957-1958. LK7 low-expansion glass has the following characteristics: index of refraction 16 $n_D = 1.4828$; average dispersion $n_F - n_C = 0.00728$; coefficient of dispersion $\frac{n_D-1}{n_F-n_C} = 66.3$; coefficient of linear expansion 15 from -60 to +20°C $\alpha = 40 \cdot 10^{-7}$, from +20 to +120°C $\alpha = 44 \cdot 10^{-7}$; chemical stability to atmospheric humidity--A, to acid solutions--1-3; relative abrasion hardness 1.0; specific weight 2.3; light absorption categories 2-3; vesiculation less than 30 bubbles per kg of glass. This glass was developed by the author together with Engineer A. A. Minchurina and Technician V. A. Dmitriyeva.

Card 1/2

L 12871-66

ACC NR: AP6002841

3

A low-refraction glass developed with the assistance of Technician V. N. Soldatova has these technical data: index of refraction $n_D = 1.4400$; average dispersion 0.00636; coefficient of dispersion 69.2; coefficient of expansion $112.6 \cdot 10^{-7}$ at 20-120°C; chemical resistance to atmospheric humidity--A, to acid solutions--5; specific weight 2.30: light absorption category 2; vesiculation about 100 bubbles per kg. Engineer N.G. Balykova assisted in developing a new type of uv glass with a transmission cutoff at a wavelength of 240 mμ for a thickness of 1 mm. Transmission at 330 mμ exceeds 75% even when the glass is 100 mm thick. This glass has the following parameters: index of refraction 1.4715; average dispersion 0.00690; coefficient of dispersion 68.5; expansion coefficient $54 \cdot 10^{-7}$ at 20-120°C; chemical resistance to humidity--A, to acid solutions--1-3; specific weight 2.35; light absorption categories 0-1; vesiculation about 100 bubbles per kg. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [14]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 30Jul59/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000/
ATD PRESS: 4183

Card 2/2 HW

L 11845-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) GS/WH

ACC NR: AT6000505 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0360/0365

44 44 44 44

AUTHOR: Buzhinskiy, I. M.; Khomyakov, A. N.; Sabayeva, Ye. I.; Kirillova, I. I.

35
33
BH

ORG: None

TITLE: The study of structural changes in glasses and glass-crystalline materials by means of various methods

44

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po stekloobraznomu sostoyaniyu. 4th, Leningrad, 1964. Stekloobraznoye sostoyaniye (Vitreous state); trudy soveshchaniya, Leningrad, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 360-365

TOPIC TAGS: lithium glass, silicate glass, aluminum silicate, catalyzed crystallization, glass property

ABSTRACT: It was shown that during the precrystallization period and during the transition to the glassceramic state significant changes are observed in the linear expansion coefficient, index of refraction,15 mean dispersion, density, light transmission, and other properties of glasses. The present authors discussed additional experimental data with the aim of making the changes in the quantities listed above more precise. The article covers the changes in the refraction coefficient, specific dispersion, and light transmission as a function

Card 1/2

2

L 11845-66

ACC NR: AT6000505

2

of the temperature and duration of processing. These results indicate that the precrystallization processes consist of a continuous stratification of the glass base into two or more components, one of which represents the nucleus of the future crystalline phase. The size of the particles during the stratification is determined by the temperature, time, glass composition, and the quantity of mineralizer. The stratification is accompanied by changes in all of the physico-chemical properties, and the processes, causing the changes of these properties, continue to exist during the crystallization process. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

644

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 22May65 / ORIG REF: 019 / OTH REF: 004

HW

Card 2/2

L 23212-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) RDW/JD/WH

ACC NR: AP6008304 SOURCE CODE: UR/0237/66/000/002/0025/0028

53
B

AUTHOR: Buzhinskiy, I. M.; Yemel'yanova, N. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Structural changes in color centers during heat treatment of glasses colored with Cd, S and Se compounds

21

SOURCE: Optiko-mekhanicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 2, 1966, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: glass, cadmium, sulfur, selenium, optic density, color center, heat effect, absorption spectrum

ABSTRACT: The authors study changes which take place in the absorption spectra of selenium-vanadium glass as a function of heat treatment and the ratios of coloring additives: cadmium, selenium and sulfur. It was found that the optical density curves for all glasses go through three phases regardless of the composition and ratios of the coloring components. The first phase takes place at low initial heat treatment temperatures. The change in optical density at this stage conforms to Beer law and is a function of the duration of heat treatment and the concentration of dyes. These glasses show either weak luminescence or none at all. The second phase is observed at higher temperatures. Absorption increases as the temperature is raised throughout the entire spectrum although the nature of curves for the logarithm of optical density changes. A maximum or inflection is observed in the curves at the fundamental absorp-

UDC: 666.11.01 : 539.213.1 : 666.124.2

Card 1/2

L 23212-66

ACC NR: AP6008304

tion edge. As the temperature is raised, this maximum becomes more clearly pronounced with a steeper drop. The maximum and the descending section are shifted toward greater wavelengths. All glasses with an excess of Cd as well as those with a deficiency of Cd and more Se than S show the most sharply pronounced maximum at the end of this phase. Glasses with a deficiency of Cd and more S than Se show a gradual reduction in the maximum toward the end of this phase. These types of glasses are luminescent. The third heat treatment phase begins at still higher temperatures and is completely dependent on the ratio of dye components contained in the glass. All glasses with an excess of cadmium as well as those with a deficiency of cadmium and more selenium than sulfur show a flatter maximum which continues to shift toward greater wavelengths while the optical density at the maximum decreases. Glasses with a deficiency of cadmium and more sulfur than selenium show a shift in the steep section of the curve toward the opposite direction, i. e. toward shorter wavelengths. All glasses become opalescent at higher temperatures. Luminescence is weaker in the opalescent glass. All glasses finally crystallize with colors from light yellow to orange and dark brown depending on the composition. A theoretical explanation is given for the experimentally observed phenomena based on changes in the energy state of the absorption centers. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,11/ SUBM DATE: 30Dec64/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

L 17594-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/APGC Pq-4 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP3006676 S/0286/63/000/008/0038/0038 62

AUTHOR: Buzhinskiy, I. M.; Michurina, A. A.; Soldatova, V. N.

15

TITLE: Optical glass with a low refractive index. Class 32, No. 154007

SOURCE: Byul. izobreteniy i tovarny*kh znakov, no. 8, 1963, 38

TOPIC TAGS: glass, optical glass, low refractive index, refractive index, optical glass composition, composition, silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide, potassium fluoride, iron

ABSTRACT: An Author's Certificate has been issued for optical glass containing SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 and having a low refractive index. 15 The optical glass has a refractive index of 1.4273—1.5000, an average dispersion of 0.00600—0.00805, and a dispersion coefficient of 71—62. The composition of the glass is as follows: SiO_2, 26—80%; Al_2O_3, 7—40%; KF, 4.5—36%; and, in addition to a combination of these components totaling 100%, up to 6% F.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10May62 DATE ACQ: 30Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, MA NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

BUZHINSKIY, N.I.

18

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5519

Kremlevskiy, P.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences, ed.

Teploenergeticheskiye i khimikotekhnologicheskiye pribory i regulyatory (Instruments and Regulators in Heat-Power and Chemical Engineering) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 207 p. Errata slip inserted. 8,500 copies printed.

Ed. of Publishing House: G.A. Dudusova; Tech. Ed.: L.V. Shchetinina; Managing Ed. for Literature on the Design and Operation of Machines, Leningrad Department, Mashgiz: F.I. Fetisov, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians who construct, design, and operate industrial instruments and regulators.

COVERAGE: The book deals with new investigations in the field of automatic checking and regulation of heat-power and chemical industrial processes. The following problems are discussed: improvement of two-position control operation; effect of mass action and damping on proportional control; new proportional plus integral and programming electronic regulation systems; complete automation of open-hearth furnaces; automation of boilers with variable load capacity; measurement of pulsating flow; measurement of dust flow; ultrasonic and magnetic-induction flowmeters; pneumatic compensating differential manometers; aggressive-fluid flowmeters; new magnetic and optical-acoustical gas analyzers; concentration meters; and chlorine and coagulant regulators. The book is the fifth in a series containing reports on the investigations carried out by the Section on Heat-Engineering Control Instrumentation and Automation of the Leningradskoye otdeleniye Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti (Leningrad Branch of the Scientific and Technical Society of the Instrument-Building Industry.) All the articles presented in this book were discussed either at sessions of the above section or at the conference on measurements of mechanical quantities called by the section, the VNIIM (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D.I. Mendeleyeva -- All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyev), and the Leningradskiy dom uchenykh im. A.M. Gor'kogo (Leningrad Home for Scientists imeni A.M. Gor'kiy). No personalities are mentioned. There are 85 references: 41 Soviet, 20 English, and 4 German. References accompany most chapters.

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PART III. MEASUREMENT OF THE CONCENTRATION OF INDIVIDUAL COMPONENTS IN GASES AND LIQUIDS

S/263/62/000/003/005/015
I004/I204

AUTHOR: Buzhinskiy, N.I.

TITLE: Impeller-tachometer rate-of-flow meters for sulfuric acid.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1962, 31, abstract 32.3.189. In Collection "Teploenerg. i khimikotekhnol. pribory i regulatory". M.-L., Mashgiz, 1961, 141-150

TEXT: At the Nevskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Neva chemical plant, Leningrad) meters of rate-of-flow, employing electric tachometers, were developed. A description of a device is given which measures the rate-of-flow of nitrosyl sulfuric acid transported through tubes of 15 to 40 mm dia at a temperature which does not exceed 150°C, under pressure of up to 6 atm and concentration of the acid not below 73%. The device may also be employed for cold or hot water and other nonviscous liquids, provided they are not polluted by suspended particles. The stream of the acid fills the lower chamber of the casing and passes through circumferentially located openings of the stream directing bowl and it is thus divided into streaks, simultaneously acquiring a tangential direction and causing a rotation of the impeller. Through the openings in the cup, the acid then fills up the upper chamber and by the outlet channel it is directed into the acid pipeline. The impeller and the tachogenerator are encased in a cast iron housing, in the opening of which a nonmagnetic stainless steel cup is inserted. Sealing off of the cup in the housing is achieved by means of a threaded ring pressing on a teflon washer. The cast-iron stream-directing cup has 8 openings of 7 mm diameter drilled at a uniform angle around the circumference of the cup. The impeller with five vanes is made of teflon, the axis of the impeller is made of cast iron or stainless steel, the footstep bearing and upper center are of fused quartz

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or stainless steel. Revolving with the vanes, there is a ferromagnetic plate made of soft steel which forms the armature of a simple a.c. generator. The armature may be protected by a teflon cover Between the armature and the 1 mm thick dividing wall, there is a 0.5 mm gap. The stator is located behind a nonmagnetic and acid-proof partition, and consists of a permanent magnet and windings wound on the poles of the magnet The magnet is made of a magnico alloy, while the pole-pieces are made of soft steel or armco steel The winding consists of 10,000 turns ПЭЛ (PEL) enamel covered wire, 0.08 mm dia. The magnetic system is fixed to the bottom of the cap by means of a clamp. The lead out wires of the windings are connected to a 3-pole plug receptacle. A deflector and a separating tank, installed in front of the meter, serve instead of a filter A МПЩПР(MPShChPR) or МПП (MPP) serves as an indicating instrument; a recording millivoltmeter of СГ (SG) type is connected parallel to it As an electric pulse counter СБ-1 (SB-1) m/100 is employed. as rectifiers, selenium disks 18 to 25 mm dia. or semiconductor devices ДГЦ (DGT's) are used The transistorized amplifier is connected to the windings of the generator. The accuracy of the rate-of-flow meter (including the inaccuracy of the millivoltmeter) is, on the average, ±2% of the full scale deflection. When the counter is used, the overall accuracy is better and the error does not exceed 0.5%. The rate-of-flow meter of 40 mm caliber has a range from 0.5 to 4.0 m^3/hour. Arrangements for measurement of large (fractional scheme) and small rates-of-flow of aggressive liquids or gases are described. There are 8 figures.

[Abstracter's note. Complete translation.]

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RASHCHEPKIN, K.Ye.; BUZHINSKIY, V.L.; OVCHINNIKOV, I.S.

OMS-1 combined high-speed cleaning device. Neft. khoz. 41 no.2:51-55 F '63. (MIRA 17:8)

MOZGALEVSKIY, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUZHINSKIY, Yu.Yu., inzh.

Selecting a type of asynchronous motor for throttling control systems. Sudostroenie 25 no.7:27-31 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Electric motors, Induction) (Electricity on ships)

SLOBODYUNYUK, M.I. [Slobodianiuk, M.I.]; BUZHIYEVSKAYA, T.I. [Buzhiievs'ka, T.I.]

Materials on the cytological diagnosis of influenza in children. Ped., akush. i gin. 22 no.4:3-5 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

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Method of rhinocytoscopy for the differential diagnosis of influenza and adevnovirus diseases. Vop.virus 7 no.5:572-576 S-O '62.
(MIRA 15:11)

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MOROZKIN, N.I.; BUSLENKO, A.I.; BUZHIYEVSKAYA, T.I.

Study of the clinical aspects of influenza and other acute respiratory diseases. Vest. AMN SSSR 18 no.5:87-93'63. (MIRA 16:8)

(INFLUENZA) (RESPIRATORY ORGANS—DISEASES)

BITENBINDER, Ye.A. [Bitenbinder, IE.A.]; BUZHIYEVS'KA, T.I. [Buzhyievs'ka,T.I.]

Outbreak of influenza among neonates. Ped., akush. i gin. 25 no.1:27-30'63 (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut infektsiynikh khvorob Ministerstva okhoroni zdrov'ya URSR (direktor-prof. I.L.Bogdanov [I.L.Bohdanov]).
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Rhinocytoscopy in newborn infants as a method of early diagnosis of influenza. Pediatriia 42 no.5:20-27 My'63. (MIRA 16:11)

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[Norms for the output, normal losses and expenditure of raw products and materials in the processing of cattle, poultry and rabbits, and in the manufacture of sausage products in the meat processing enterprises of the Ukrainina S.S.R.] Normy vykhodov, estestvennoi ubyli, raskhoda syr"ia i materialov pri pererabotke skota, ptitsy, krolikov i vyrabotke kolbasnykh izdelii na miasopererabatyvaiushchikh predpriiatiiakh Ukrainskoi SSR. Kiev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1962. 130 p. (MIRA 16:5)
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(MIRA 13:2)

(Ryazan Province--Agriculture)

BUZHKEVICH, Miroslav Kazimirovich; MYAKUSHKOV, V.A., red.

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BUJNICKIJ, W.

Some results of the newest oceanographic studies in the Arctic; a summary of lectures. Tr. from the Russian. p. 249.

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Uncl.

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"Theory of the Pack Ice Formation in the Arctic Basin"

report to be submitted for the Intl. Geographical Union, 10th General Assembly and 19th Intl. Geographical Congress, Stockholm, Sweden, 6-13 August 1960.

Buzhoryan

RUMANIA / Cultivated Plants. Medicinal and Essential-Oil Bearing L-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22857

Author : Popesku, Buzhoryan, Lupya, Tseysler, Reshkanu

Inst : Not Given

Title : Economic Significance of Rose Hips.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari stiint. Acad. RPR. Baza Timisoara, 1955, ser. 2, 2, No 1-4, 25-44

Abstract : In the western part of the Rumanian Peoples Republic studies were conducted in 1952-1953 on the ascorbic acid content of rose hips, the conditions of its formation and decomposition. Eight species and 15 varieties were studied. It eas found that Rosa canina L. (7 varieties) contained 0.4-2.7% vitamin C; R. dumalis Bechst (3 varieties) 0.95-2.57%; R. dumetorum Thuill (1 variety) 1%; R. glauca W. (3 varieties) 1.37%; R. rubiginosa L. (1 variety) 0.09%; R. jundzilli (1 variety) 0.45%; R. spinosissima L. (1 variety) 1.29%; and R. pendulina L. 96 varieties) 3-11%. The maximum amounts of bitamin C are contained during the period of fruit ripening; in unripe and overripe fruit

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 6, March 1957, No 22857

there is less vitamin C. It is recommended that rose hips be utilized as food and for their vitamin content in some products, and also that areas for rose-hip cultivation be widened.

Card : 2/2

GINGOLD, N.; SPERLING. T., ROMANESCU, Eva; BUZI, Elisabeta

Anomalies of the "Pelger homozygote" type associated with other nuclear and cytoplasmic malformations, in a case of acute paramyeloblastic leukemia. Stud. cercet. med. intern. 5 no.2:191-195 '64.

GINGOLD, N.; PANEA, S.; BUZI, Elisabeta

The relation between polyglobulism and renal tumors. (Discussion of the pathogenetic mechanism). Stud. cercet. med. intern. 3 no.2:233-241 '62:

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GINGOLD, N.; RUSSU, M.; BUZI, E.

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(SARCOMA, RETICULUM CELL complications)
(BLOOD PLATELETS diseases)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS toxicology)

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Study of complement in rheumatic diseases. Probl. reumat., Bucur. 4:83-89 1956.

(RHEUMATISM, blood in
complement, variations & progn. value of fixation tests)
(COMPLEMENT
fixation in rheum. dis., progn. value)